

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1971

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Belgium, Denmark, Germany, etc.

TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Very cloudy and drizzle. Tomorrow partly cloudy.

J.S. Deficit Put At \$15 Billion, 2d Highest in Peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—President Nixon's current budget deficit today was put at \$15.6 billion—the second largest peacetime deficit in U.S. history.

Ammo Dump Explodes in Vietnam

PHNOM PENH, South Vietnam, (UPI).—A huge South Vietnamese ammunition dump blew up today just outside this port.

'Boston Raphael' Is Seized By U.S. as Smuggled Art

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—U.S. customs officials today seized a \$1 million painting by Raphael at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

52% of U.S. Jail Inmates Not Convicted

By Jack Rosenthal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—A pioneering federal census of city and county jails shows that 52 percent of those in custody have not been convicted.

U.S. Court Acts To Speed Trials

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP).—Defendants in federal criminal cases must be brought to trial within six months or the charges against them dropped, according to new rules issued by the U.S. Court of Appeals.



CITIZENS' PROTEST—Four Soviet citizens leaving the U.S. Embassy in Moscow after delivering a protest on the treatment of Soviet citizens in the United States.

But Cairo Bars Invitation Jarring to See Mrs. Meir in Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN Middle East special envoy, will arrive in Jerusalem tomorrow for talks with Israeli Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

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Arab Four to Eye Prospects of War

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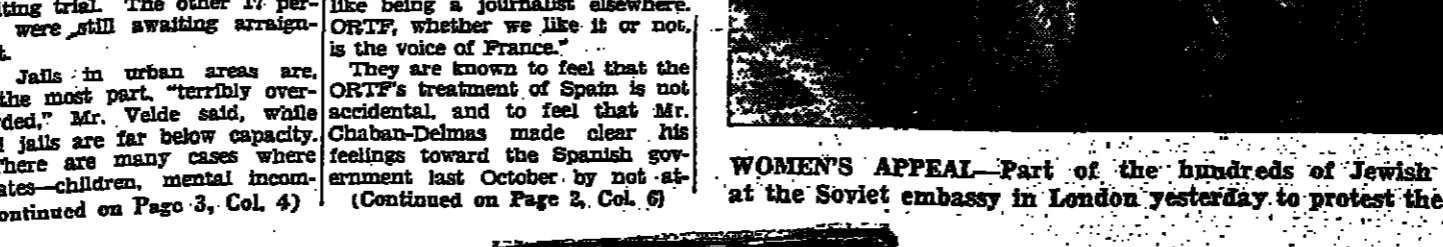
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Soviet Officer Said to Get 10 Years in Plot Trial Connected To 'Leningrad 11'

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WOMEN'S APPEAL—Part of the hundreds of Jewish women who demonstrated at the Soviet embassy in London yesterday to protest the condition of Russian Jews.



Russians Step Up Pace of Protests At U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today stepped up its campaign to protest harassment of Soviet representatives in the United States by militant Jewish organizations.

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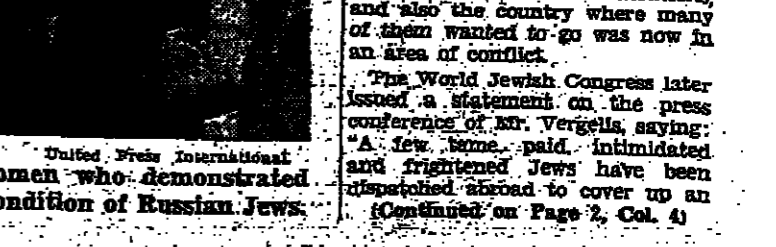
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مكرا من الاحمد

### Pompidou Chose Shorter Program France Shelves MIRV Plans To Seek H-Bomb in 5 Years

PARIS, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—France will proceed with rapid development of an H-bomb system, expected to be operational within five years, official sources said here today. The decision—which means postponing work on a more sophisticated but longer-range program—was taken because of the delicate international situation and continuing arms development by the super-powers.

Development of a French MIRV system, expected to take ten years, has now been postponed until after 1975, the sources said. Meanwhile, work will go ahead on lengthening the range of existing types of French missiles and on equipping nuclear submarines with missiles with hydrogen warheads.

### Surgeon's Conclusion Was Patient's Finale

TORONTO, Jan. 7 (AP)—A surgeon testified at an inquest here that he would "have to conclude" that he overlooked a towel in a patient's abdomen before finishing an operation on him.

The president judged that the situation in the Middle East and other areas contained serious risks of broader conflict and also felt the Soviet-American arms race lacked any concrete signs that a disarmament agreement was near, the sources added.

### Arab Truce Chief Leaves Amman in Wake of Fighting

AMMAN, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Arab truce team chief Basil Ladhani left Jordan today, 24 hours after Amman's worst violence since the September civil war, to prepare an urgent report for the Arab heads of state.

Two of the Jordan government and Palestinian guerrillas were still not being implemented. In an airport statement, Mr. Ladhani said: "It is essential that all the clauses of these agreements are implemented, and there is no reason for any future violence."

### Jarring Off To Visit Israel

(Continued from Page 1)  
Government at the highest level in a short time. It would be difficult for Mr. Jarring to do that in New York. Mr. Jarring said he thought it would be clearer to him to go.

There were doubts earlier today that Mr. Ladhani would leave the country following heavy fighting yesterday in which three persons were killed and nine wounded in clashes in several sectors of Amman. Several sources blamed the disturbances on "unknown armed elements."

### No Arab Invitation

PARIS, Jan. 7 (NYT)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said today that the Arab countries would not invite Mr. Jarring to visit them immediately following his trip to Israel.

At the latest meeting of government officials, guerrillas and truce observers, the government agreed to release all of its remaining guerrilla detainees within 48 hours, guerrillas sources said.

### 12 Rebel Chiefs, Chad Government Sign Agreement

PARIS, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—A nonaggression agreement signed at Fort Lamy, Chad, yesterday between President Francois Tombalbaye and 12 rebel chiefs from the Moundou region could mark an important turning point in the five-year-old rebellion, according to observers here.

French forces have been helping President Tombalbaye's government fight the rebels since 1963. The nonaggression pact under which the Moundous will surrender their arms is the first of its kind since the start of the rebellion and observers feel the Chad government will be aided by signs of diminishing enthusiasm for the uprising and a slowdown in aid to the rebels from neighboring countries.

### New Cabinet Post Created By Pompidou

#### Environment Office Headed by Poujade

PARIS, Jan. 7.—President Georges Pompidou today carried out his first cabinet reshuffle, and reflected growing public concern over pollution by creating a new minister for the protection of nature and the environment.

He is Robert Poujade, 43, who leaves his post as head of the Gaullist party. The reshuffle was caused by the recent deaths of Minister of Culture Edmond Michelet and Transport Minister Raymond Mondon.

### Seoul Reports Fishing Boat Sunk by Reds

SEOUL, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—North Korean patrol boats machine-gunned two South Korean fishing boats off the west coast just below the seaward extension of the border and sank one of them with 11 fishermen aboard last night, the South Korean Defense Ministry announced today.



WAR CLOUDS—A South Vietnamese landing boat, loaded with gasoline and other fuels, burns in the Mekong River, 25 miles south of Phnom Penh, after being shelled by Communist gunners Wednesday. It was the second fuel ship lost in two days.

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### Reds Ambushing Convoys U.S. Said to Eye Fuel Airlift To Ease Crisis in Phnom Penh

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SAIGON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—American authorities are considering an airlift to haul gasoline and other fuels to Cambodia's beleaguered capital of Phnom Penh, diplomatic sources in Cambodia said today.

### Panel Is Chosen To Hear My Lai Court-Martial

FORT McPHERSON, Georgia, Jan. 7 (UPI)—A panel of six officers, all Vietnam veterans, was seated today to hear the court-martial of Sgt. Charles E. Russo, charged with intent to commit murder or assault during the alleged massacre at My Lai.

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### Soviet Lieutenant Reportedly Gets 10 Years in Hijack Plot

(Continued from Page 1)  
dants were charged under article 64, but two of them, Israel Zalmanson and Mendel Bodnya, were sentenced to eight and four years respectively. Neither official nor unofficial sources have explained the inconsistency, but it is possible they were given lesser penalties.

### Spain-Paris Ties Strained

(Continued from Page 1)  
tending three diplomats given for Franco Juan Carlos—his apparent to the Spanish throne—by Mr. Pompidou, Mr. Schumann and Defense Minister Michel Debré.

### Soviet Jewish Writer Blames Alien Propaganda for Plight

(Continued from Page 1)  
The newspaper's Moscow correspondent declared that "the problem affects a minority—some tens of thousands—among the three million Jews living in the Soviet Union, but it does exist."

### Out for a Spin, For the Record

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Richard Ford, 30, who would like to see his name in the Guinness Book of World Records again, has been on a ferry wheel since Dec. 15.

**exceptional SALE**  
dresses, sweaters, cashmere coats, pantsuits  
CHLOE LEONARD, TIMWEAR, etc.  
**SWEATERS BAZAAR**  
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### At Paris Conference Hanoi Says Laird Has Plans For New Aggression on North

PARIS, Jan. 7 (WP)—North Vietnam charged here today that U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, currently in Southeast Asia, was carrying with him plans for new "acts of war and aggression" against the North.

The charge was made by Hanoi press spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le after the otherwise routine 98th session of the so-called Vietnam peace talks. Mr. Le said that, in the last two months, the Nixon administration had "multiplied its threats" against North Vietnam as well as escalated aerial action over the Communist state.

Violations by Sea Alleged  
Mr. Le also charged U.S. warships with entering North Vietnamese territorial waters on Nov. 26 near Da Nang Ha province, and on Dec. 21 near Quang Nam and Quang Binh provinces.

### U.S. Suspends Large Part Of Food Aid Plan to Saigon

SAIGON, Jan. 7 (NYT)—The United States has quietly suspended a significant part of its Food for Peace program in this country after American investigators uncovered widespread abuses, including the selling of commodities intended for war victims as pig feed.

In addition, this mission canceled all imports of Bulgarian wheat, corn meal and rolled oats—three of the seven commodities imported under the Food for Peace program—and restricted future imports of all commodities to institutions where the food would go to a common kitchen and not to individuals.

United States Action  
Cao Xuan An, the ministry's cabinet secretary, described the suspension today as "a unilateral action from USAID and said, 'We are not very clear which kind of irregularity is being referred to.'"

North Sea Tug Saves 12 Adrift in a Blizzard  
OSLO, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—All 12 persons aboard the West Shore, a British ship that supplies an oil rig, were rescued today after the ship was abandoned in a blizzard in the North Sea.

	C	F	Ver
ALABAMA	13	55	Very cl
ALASKA	3	37	Clear
ARKANSAS	14	57	Clear
ARIZONA	12	53	Very cl
ATLANTA	22	72	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	22	72	Cloudy
BOSTON	22	72	Cloudy
BREKIDGEE	4	39	Overcast
BUFFALO	0	32	Very cl
CHARLOTTE	14	57	Clear
CINCINNATI	14	57	Clear
CLEVELAND	14	57	Clear
DALLAS	14	57	Clear
DENVER	14	57	Clear
Detroit	14	57	Clear
HOUSTON	14	57	Clear
INDIANAPOLIS	14	57	Clear
KANSAS CITY	14	57	Clear
LAS VEGAS	14	57	Clear
LITTLE ROCK	14	57	Clear
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Clear
MEMPHIS	14	57	Clear
MILWAUKEE	14	57	Clear
MINNEAPOLIS	14	57	Clear
MOBILE	14	57	Clear
MONTREAL	14	57	Clear
NEW YORK	14	57	Clear
NEWARK	14	57	Clear
PHILADELPHIA	14	57	Clear
PITTSBURGH	14	57	Clear
RICHMOND	14	57	Clear
SAN ANTONIO	14	57	Clear
SAN FRANCISCO	14	57	Clear
SAN JOSE	14	57	Clear
SEATTLE	14	57	Clear
SPRINGFIELD	14	57	Clear
ST. LOUIS	14	57	Clear
TAMPA	14	57	Clear
TORONTO	14	57	Clear
WASHINGTON	14	57	Clear
WICHITA	14	57	Clear
YAKIMA	14	57	Clear

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### Nixon Revenue-Sharing Plan Promised Airing by Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—President Nixon's top priority revenue-sharing plan yesterday was the subject of a congressional airing amid indications that legislators will also take a hard look at alternative means of coping with the fiscal crisis facing American states and cities.

### Nixon Signs, Hails Bill for Aid to Allies

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 7 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday signed a bill authorizing \$650 million in military and economic assistance for several allied countries, including Cambodia.

### Opposes Revenue-Sharing

Sen. Proxmire, who said he opposes revenue-sharing at this point, voiced interest in an alternative that would encourage the states to raise their own income taxes.

### President's Right

Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said this provision was "totally consistent" with the administration's thinking, and insisted that the provision would not "restrict the President's right to safeguard the withdrawal of United States troops from South Vietnam."

### Military Support

As in separate authorization, Congress approved an additional \$500 million in military credits for Israel.

### Lawyers for Angela Davis Move for Dismissal or Bail

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Jan. 7 (AP)—Attorneys for black militant Angela Davis have asked that murder, kidnapping and conspiracy charges against her be dropped because of insufficient evidence.

### San Diego Mayor Innocent of Graft

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 7 (Reuters)—The state of San Diego today cleared two charges of bribery and one of conspiracy in a taxicab fare-increase scandal.



ORBITING OFFICE—A full-scale mock-up of the Skylab arrives at the Manned Spacecraft Center, in Houston. It will be used in training for the 1972 launch.

### On Minority Housing in Suburbs Romney Faults Nixon on Use Of Term 'Forced Integration'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Sen. George Romney yesterday faulted President Nixon's use of the phrase "forced integration" in announcing a policy of not going beyond the law in bringing minority housing to the suburbs.

### 52% of Inmates in U.S. Jails Not Convicted, Census Reveals

(Continued from Page 1) penents and hardened felons—are all lumped together in less than human conditions of overcrowding and filth.

### More Tests Set To Probe Cause Of Liston Death

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 7 (AP)—Extra tests have been ordered to determine what killed former heavyweight boxing champion Charles (Sonny) Liston, who was found dead with needle marks on his arms, and after the discovery of heroin and marijuana elsewhere in his home, authorities said last night.

### Manson Lawyer Renews Attack on State Witness

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP)—Charles Manson's attorney, in the seventh day of his summation, returned today to an attack on the state's star witness at the Sharon Tate murder trial.

### U. of Minn. Said To Have Aided Army 'Spying'

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7 (AP)—Confidential files on University of Minnesota students were made available to military intelligence agents on request, a former agent said yesterday.

### Equal Rights Sought For N.Y. Homosexuals

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—New York City officials today said that they have introduced a local bill that would ban discrimination against homosexuals in employment, housing and public accommodations.

### Earthy Twangs To Go Along On Moon Flight

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 7 (AP)—Apollo-14 astronauts will be listening to Johnny Cash's country music on their way to the moon.

### Pre-Trial Jail For 'Pushers' In U.S. Asked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The House of Representatives Select Committee on Crime, reporting to Congress after an 18-month study, called yesterday for consideration of a preventive-detection law to permit the imprisonment of accused drug pushers pending their trials.

### Chile to Have Cuban-Style People's Courts

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Chile's new Marxist government announced today the creation of Cuban-style "People's Tribunals" to judge anti-social behavior throughout the country.

### 3 Women Die In Dijon Blast

DIJON, France, Jan. 7 (AP)—An explosion "virtually leveled" a three-story apartment building shortly after noon today and police said three women died in the blast.

### UAW Rejects Offer Of Chrysler Billion

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Chrysler Corp. today offered its 120,000 employees belonging to the United Auto Workers a new contract which could cost the company an additional \$1 billion.

### The Star Is Out Again

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The Washington Evening Star came out today with an 80-page edition—plus last Sunday's comics—after being idled six days by a strike of truck mechanics.

### Growth Hormone Synthesis Could Have Medical Uses

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The synthesis of human growth hormone, reported yesterday by scientists in San Francisco, was described by specialists in the field today.

### Africa Dust Cools Sunlight In Caribbean

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Dust blown off North Africa's desert into the upper atmosphere apparently winds up over the South Atlantic and influences the weather in North America.

### Cold Weather Sets Records in U.S. Southwest

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—A record low temperature of 17 below zero added to the cold weather woes of Albuquerque, N.M., today, and Fraser, in the mountains of Colorado, registered 49 below zero in the early morning.

### French Keeper Of Lighthouse Burning Over Job

LE HAVRE, France, Jan. 7 (AP)—Outing through the English Channel fog and mist, labor troubles have reached the Honfleur Lighthouse. The lighthouse keeper, Guy Godet, says he is going on strike.

### McGovern Resigns Party Post in Step Toward Candidacy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Sen. George S. McGovern, of South Dakota, resigned today as chairman of a Democratic party reform commission as a first step toward becoming an active candidate for President.

### Black Mayor in Florida

BARTOW, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—George E. Cassa, 59, a former director, has been elected the first black mayor of this predominantly white, community of 13,000, of whom about 4,000 are Negroes.

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## Question Time

There has been some grumbling in the wake of President Nixon's recent "conversation" on television to the effect that it provided a better forum for the President than for his questioners—and, indeed, the same criticism has been extended to the much more abrasive sessions of the full-scale televised press conference. The grumbling may be confined to those who simply don't want Mr. Nixon to have a good forum, but there is more than a grain of truth in the general criticism that the United States does not possess a really effective means of questioning the acts and purposes of its government.

This does not imply that there are no means at all—quite the contrary. Congress has investigative powers, which can sometimes produce very searching examination of administrative policy. But the powers are neither clearly defined nor consistently applied. Similarly, the mass press and television conference is a unique institution for quizzing the President himself, but its use depends on the President's wishes, and its effectiveness depends both on the caliber of the reporters doing the questioning, and on the ability of the President himself to think and talk on his feet.

President Nixon is quite good at this, but he evidently does not relish the format. This is hardly surprising. A committee of professors, conducting oral examinations of a candidate for the doctor's degree, will preface their probing by making sure that the subject is comfortably seated, with his back to the glare from the window. But a President of the United States, whose words in-

lections and even facial expressions could affect history, faces blazing lights and a whole battery of variously equipped questioners, knowing that the world is watching. It is an ordeal for the President and not without danger to his country.

It has sometimes been suggested that Congress establish that prop of parliamentary democracy, "question time," in which each congressman, once a week or so, would be entitled, after notice, to put questions to the various departments and agencies of government. These could be answered by the department head, or one of his associates. Question time is an excellent institution. But in the United States it would lack the essential drama that invests it in parliaments, where the very life of the cabinet depends upon convincing the legislators that it is doing a good job. Even there, of course, many questions are directed toward inquiring whether the government "are aware" of the lamentable conditions of the dustman in Little Sleeping in the World. But there are occasions when the prime minister himself will reply to the questions raised on the floor.

The nature of the American cabinet and the stature of the President make it unlikely that a congressional question time would be a very satisfying substitute for the mass press conference. But it would at least institutionalize the idea that the executive is open to questioning, in every aspect of its conduct. And that, as a beginning, may offer a better channel of public inspection of government than the present improvisations.



© Maudlin  
*'I Thought the Army Was Getting Rid of Its Germ Weapons.'*

## Nixon on Foreign Policy

In his recent remarks on foreign policy, the President by and large displayed a mature respect for the Soviet adversary and a sense of the proper uses of American power. His tone was firm but quiet, and he managed to describe differences with Moscow not—as he too often has in the past—as critical tests of will and prestige but as potentially manageable conflicts of interest. He acknowledged, for instance, that just as the United States has been concerned about some aspects of Soviet policy, the Soviet Union has complained about some aspects of American policy—in rhetoric "generally... non-inflammatory on our part and on theirs," he added. "I always realized that our differences were very great, that it was going to take time," he said. "But the United States and the Soviet Union owe it to their own people and the people of the world, as the superpowers, to negotiate rather than to confront."

Mr. Nixon spoke with particular sensitivity about the Mideast—and at an apt moment: Arab-Israeli talks at the United Nations resumed Tuesday. Undoing his gaffe of last July when he accused Arabs of wanting to drive Israel into the sea, he said that Israel and its Arab neighbors are "overwhelmingly on the side of peace." His encouragement for their talks was underlined by an unprovocative but unmistakable affirmation of arms and credit support for Israel. "If the Soviet Union does not play a conciliatory peace-making role," he stated, "there's no chance for peace in the Mideast" and the U.S. will maintain Israel's capacity for self-defense. While rejecting the idea—forwarded notably by Senator Fulbright—of a formal alliance with Israel, he offered his personal pledge to have the United States (with Russia, Britain and France) "guarantee whatever settlement is made" by the parties. Settlement first, guarantees later: This is putting the horse before the cart. It surely may come to appear safer and more appealing to the parties, if they are assured that outside powers will help it endure.

On Cuba, Mr. Nixon made his own most

detailed statement of his administration's intent to limit Soviet military activity in the Caribbean. He stated that the 1962 Soviet-American "understanding" of no missile-invasion had been "expanded" last October to include an additional Soviet undertaking not to put a "military naval base" in Cuba and not to service nuclear-armed subs "either in Cuba or from Cuba." Whether Moscow fully accepts Mr. Nixon's particular reading of its alleged October undertaking is dubious, but at least for now it does not seem of a mind to challenge it by using Cuba to service strategic submarines. A twist of political "English" may have been involved in the President's declaration that "I don't believe that [the Russians] believe a crisis in the Caribbean and I don't believe that one is going to occur." We would be among the last to suggest, however, that Richard Nixon was lacking in vigilance for the national security. The opposite has more commonly been the case.

The President could predict in respect to the SALT talks only that "eventually" a limited agreement would be reached. Unfortunately, he was not pressed on the possibility that his own insistence on expanding ABM and deploying MIRV may be helping to block a more comprehensive agreement. He alluded only to a lesser hangup. The Russians classify as strategic—and therefore as a weapon to be limited—the airplanes based on carriers and in Europe which can reach the Soviet Union but which the administration classifies as weapons of local defense. To his own credit and benefit, however, the President bowed to the Russians for having "cut down [later] on their SS-9 and big missile deployment... and development." The specter of massive on-going SS-9 deployment has been a principal argument of those in Washington who have wanted the United States to push forward on new weapons systems of its own. The President's public embrace of the moderate case in that debate is welcome and, we hope, is a harbinger of further shifts toward sense in his strategic thinking.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The New Nuclear Look—I

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The greatest problem of the 1970's remains the same as the greatest problem of the 1960's—how to arrange balanced atomic defenses without destroying the world. But the answer this decade will probably differ radically from that attempted ten years earlier.

The 1960's began with the United States seeking a new strategy of flexible response under the Kennedy administration, emphasizing the need to develop conventional forces and to reduce dependence on nuclear weapons. This voided the Eisenhower presidency's theory of massive retaliation.

It was a logical development required by accelerated Soviet progress in modern weapons, which left the United States vulnerable to risk of mass destruction in the event that it employed its own nuclear weapons to defend Europe. But the only tangible result of Kennedy's approach was building a military establishment capable of fighting local wars in Asia without enhancing NATO's strength.

Goals Not Achieved  
Indeed, while NATO finally gave formal approval to flexible response years after Washington devised it, following France's withdrawal from the alliance's integrated military structure, NATO has never achieved the minimal defense goals considered necessary.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has increased its relative power. It neutralized the U.S. naval advantage in the Mediterranean, achieved a stand-off position in long-range missiles, and maintained an advantage over Western Europe in tactical missiles and conventional forces.

These facts are very much in the minds of NATO military leaders. Until there is a real and enforceable agreement between Washington and Moscow on staged arms reductions, new means must obviously be employed to give meaning to NATO defense.

This was already implied when the alliance council, in December, 1969, endorsed "provisional political guidelines for the possible initial use of nuclear weapons by NATO." Having failed to build its conventional forces to a minimal safe level, the alliance placed new reliance on the atom as it prepared to adjust to requirements of the 1970's.

Smaller Weapons  
This new reliance is not, however, on more terrible and bigger weapons but on less terrible and smaller weapons. The search is for smaller devices having explosive force measurable in tons, not kilograms or megatons, and with short-range radiation effects.

This is a problem for both the U.S. and its European allies because on neither side of the Atlantic is there any evident will to support the kind and degree of conventional armament envisioned by Kennedy. For the U.S., a former Defense Department consultant, Prof. Robert Lawrence, said in a paper recently quoted in these columns:

"We will either have to increase qualitatively our ability to respond to local threats, or in the future we will have to see a substantial reduction in our commitments and influence over the course of events." Another paper, prepared by R. G. Shreffler and W. S. Bennett of the Los Alamos scientific laboratory, states:

up the escalatory ladder less necessary and thus less likely, reversing the present unstable gradient." Shreffler and Bennett complain that existing tactical nuclear weapons stockpiles in Europe have "no credible political policy or military doctrine for their use" because they are too destructive and would touch off a holocaust if employed.

Terror Balance  
They point out that the Russians have now achieved a "balance of terror with the U.S. and because neither side will risk using super-weapons, the consequence is 'to deprive our NATO allies of our strategic nuclear umbrella.' More-over, neither America nor Europe is disposed to invest more funds and energy in conventional defenses. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird says the U.S. must "rely

on allies with whom it has treaty commitments to supply more manpower."

But this will only work in Asia, not in Europe. Therefore, it is necessary—pending a convincing and drastic arms reduction accord in the faltering SALT negotiations—that two basic steps be taken to bolster Western defense:

One—For the United States to recognize, as Shreffler and Bennett define the problem, that "our whole military posture and posture is being challenged on economic grounds; it is imperative that we evaluate the ability of tactical nuclear weapons to replace military manpower."

Two—For our European allies to devise, in agreement with us, a method of assuming for their own protection a coordinated share of the "terror" defense. This second point will be discussed in my next column.

ROME.—What happens when you dam the millennial flow of a mighty river and create a huge body of water where there was none before?

We are not sure. But now that super-dams have become a status symbol for countries that do not always need them and can rarely afford them, we are finding out. For once the dams are built, calls for help unfailingly follow, experts fly out, information rolls in.

By now, the archives of UNESCO, WHO, FAO and the UN Special Fund bulge with reports from all over the Third World—Pakistan, India, Iran, Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Egypt—submitted by hydrologists, geologists, morphologists, meteorologists, seismologists, entomologists, bacteriologists, epidemiologists, ornithologists, zoologists, animal ecologists, agronomists, fishing technologists, sociologists—and librarians to keep track of what the others are up to.

When a great dam is built, the impounded waters behind it form a lake several thousand miles square. Every living thing not born to the water is drowned by it: trees, flowers, crops, animals, insects. Vast teak forests are about to die like this in the Ivory Coast's Bandama Valley. In Lake Nasser, behind the Aswan High Dam, there are small islands so teeming with refugees scorpions and crocodiles that no human dares set foot upon them.

Fight for Survival  
Fish species accustomed to river life may vanish, others appearing who sport among the sunken village huts and fatten off rotting animal corpses, decomposing vegetation, and such other. The new ones may flourish beyond a fisherman's dreams, only to be choked off for lack of oxygen as new aquatic weeds turn up—as they did in Zambia's Lake Kariba—where their seeds carried by birds or the wind, threatening to clog the dam's colossal turbines, covering the water with a matting so thick that a man could walk on it.

altering the whole pattern of farming. Earthquakes might come about, and fearful aquatic tempests. Life-giving silt may be trapped behind the dam, impoverishing the soil downstream; the Nile is an example. Evaporation might take too much of the water stored for irrigation or the turbines' underground seepage might steal too much more, if only to produce it in artesian wells thousands of miles away. Consider: pressures from the pent-up river might drive back remote underground water sources so that existing wells dry up—reportedly the case in the new Egyptian valley oases 70 miles from Aswan.

People who had lived for centuries where the man-made lakes appear may languish and die when obliged to leave their homesteads, ancestral graves, fetters, mortuary rates shot up among the hundred thousand Ghanaians forcibly resettled when Lake Volta was made six years ago, the very young and very old dying faster. Water-borne diseases may strike suddenly.

Some carrier-insects, as unhappy in their new homes as the refugees on whose heads they feed, may either fly or perish. The most vicious is the black fly, simuliid, causing blindness throughout West Africa, in the Sudan, and elsewhere. Dependent on fast-flowing water with a lot of oxygen, the black fly recoils from the relatively tranquil waters of man-made lakes. But it is quick to find more congenial surroundings downstream, where the water tumbles through the dams' turbines or sluices. In Ghana, long cursed by "river blindness" up and down the length of the Volta River, the malady has not been wiped out but simply redistributed.

A Boon for Germs  
Almost all the other carriers of water-borne diseases "generic" to Africa and Asia can only rejoice in their marvelous new living conditions. An immense and fairly calm lake surface, together with several thousand miles of nooks and crannies along the shorelines, is ideal for malaria-bearing mosquitoes, the elephantiasis-bearing culicid fly (which can also carry dengue fever and yellow fever), the Guinea worm—the "holy serpent" of the Bible—which grows three feet long in the human body and causes painful ulcers, the hookworm, the tsetse fly, bringing

## A 'Conversation' on TV The Nixon Show

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—At the close of his latest "conversation" with four television reporters, President Nixon recalled that they had the first such talk about six months ago. "We'll give you another shot" about six months hence, he said.

That's fine, and no doubt the public as well as the networks and the writing press will take all they can get. But these occasions are no substitute for non-broadcast presidential news conferences, or for some other form of close-in, direct questioning of the President by persons not beholden to him.

Part of the trouble is to be found in the idea of a "conversation." This rather suggests a polite exchange among equals, not an adversary situation. In practice the participants are not equals at all, the form of polite exchange works splendidly to relieve the President of any real challenge, dispute or searching inquiry.

This effect is enormously magnified by having the "conversation" take place on television. Those who have talked with Presidents in private circumstances will testify that it is difficult enough, even then, to speak to the great man with anything but deference and—when disagreement is unavoidable—apologetic circumlocution. It is much harder before the cameras.

The point is that the TV interceptors were timid or under instructions to go easy on Nixon. The point is that in a conversational setting, with all its pleasant-tries, and with the nation watching via television, it is all but impossible to be hard on the President of the United States.

Those who have asked tough questions at televised news conferences know they will probably get small denunciations for having "insulted" our President. Really disputatious questions from anyone during the "conversation" would quickly have us up network switchboards with outraged calls. Perhaps more important, reporters do not themselves wish to appear rude to the President, or to show disrespect for his office; nor do they wish to divert something like a "conversation" into a sharp argument or a press-President confrontation.

This has little to do with the personal feelings of the reporters. As to the former, it is rather a commentary on what George Reedy has rightly called the "monarchy" we have created in the White House, no matter who occupies it.

As to the latter, most newspapermen would be just as restrained by the circumstances as their television colleagues have been, and probably would be less so, at least in the medium; and while some suggest that the regular White House reporters would be sharper questioners, this is a dubious proposition. The White House reporters have to live with Nixon and his staff every day, and in any case do not have the public prestige of the network anchor men and commentators. They would be even less evenly matched with the President.

In fact, TV news conferences open to all reporters have most of the drawbacks of the "conversation," plus some of their own, although the questioners are more anonymous, hence somewhat less inhibited. The ironic truth seems to be that television actually results in there being less check on presidential policies than was the case before news conferences were televised; rather than providing reporters a more public forum in which to question a President, television provides a President a better opportunity to make his case directly to the public.

As an example, Nixon said again the other night that he would enforce the law against communists with a discriminatory housing policy, but that he would not "go further than the law, to force integration in the suburbs."

No one challenged this, followed up, or in any way tried to develop what that very day, a federal circuit court in Philadelphia had ruled. The court said the federal government had a positive duty to consider whether the impact of federally supported housing projects would be to increase or to maintain segregation. That is not to "force" integration; it is rather to make certain that public decisions on housing, zoning, and the like, which may be non-discriminatory by legal definition, do not have the net effect of increasing or maintaining segregated housing.

But those who relied on the "conversation" for their information on this matter received no hint that such complexities might be involved. Since the vast majority undoubtedly opposed "forced integration" too, Nixon was allowed to turn himself a quick political profit, tax-free.

Letters  
Monetarism  
An English Lesson  
Do We Lack Fiber?

## International Opinion

Nixon and Congress  
After two years of battling, Congress is still far from having regained from the Executive the rights it had been robbed of by the White House. The senators who are called doves have nonetheless reversed a trend. The Pentagon has for two years seen its appropriations whittled down and discussed. The two votes on the ABM system were secured by relatively thin majorities. It remains to be seen whether the 92d Congress will demonstrate as much toughness in these matters and not be responsive to the argument which renewed American-Soviet tension provides for the White House.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Nixon's TV Interview  
Optimism is not only the stock-in-trade, but even the duty of politicians, so that President Nixon's sunniness at his interview was hardly surprising. There is a good time coming, and President Nixon's administration is delivering it, though it would be desirable for Congress to assist him more—that was the burden of his message. He gave it with a verve which, however, seems to be only partly political skill; he really does believe that both in domestic and foreign affairs he is going to have an almost impregnable record to present to the electorate in 1972.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
January 8, 1896  
PARIS—Monsieur C... a young man of good family, has embezzled 100,000 francs belonging to his employer, who is the head of a large financial house in the Gallien quarter. Several months ago, Monsieur C... was entrusted with the money in the form of securities (for which he obtained a receipt) to speculate. But he squandered the money on his mistress, in whose company he was arrested.

Fifty Years Ago  
January 8, 1921  
MARION—President-elect Harding is opposed to a \$1,000,000,000 tariff bill which will levy heavy taxes in order to pay off speedily the cost of the war. The new administration, it is understood, will convert what remains of the floating debt so that the payment will cover many years. The Republicans believe that the cost of the war should be spread over the next 50 or 60 years.

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كلنا من الاصل

U.S. Protests Europe Trade Policy

By Richard Norton-Taylor BRUSSELS, Jan. 7 (WP).—The United States has lodged an official protest with Britain and the common market court...

Trade Surplus Cut Seen in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—The Commerce Department forecast today that the 1971 U.S. trade surplus may be as much as \$900 million smaller than in 1970.

Payments Deficit Cited Little Change Seen in U.S. Controls on Capital Exports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP).—The administration announced today it has extended for a third year the controls on overseas investment that President Nixon campaigned against as "self-defeating" in 1968.

Israeli Exports Climb Despite Citrus Drop

JERUSALEM, Jan. 7 (AP).—Israeli exports rose 7 percent last year to total \$781 million even though citrus exports fell.

Klasen Sees No Loosening Of Squeeze on Credit Yet

FRANKFURT, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Karl Klasen, president of the Bundesbank said today that no relaxation of the existing West German credit squeeze could be expected before March at the earliest.

British Industry Unit Warns of Bankruptcies

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Britain faces a wave of bankruptcies among large and small companies and a soaring unemployment rate, according to industrial leaders.

Workers Vote 10% Cut in Wages To Aid Ailing Hamilton Watch Co.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 7 (AP).—Production workers at the Hamilton Watch Co. have agreed to take a 10 percent pay cut that they hope will keep America's oldest watchmaking business afloat.

Auto Imports Climb in U.S.

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—Sales of imported cars rose 34 percent in December from a year earlier, giving imports 15 percent of the U.S. market in 1970, up from 11.5 percent in 1969.

New York Bell Bonds on Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—New York Telephone bonds were traded from syndicate and promptly moved to a premium from their issue price today.

African Gold Sales

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund announced today that it purchased \$122.5 million worth of gold from South Africa in December.

Ten Fed Banks Cut Discount Rate

By Edwin L. Dale Jr. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board announced today another small quarter-point reduction in its discount rate, following short-term interest rates downward.

J. P. Morgan Profits Jump 22 Percent

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Earnings at J. P. Morgan and Co. rose 22 percent in 1970 to \$102.63 million, or \$5.87 a share, from \$82.5 million, or \$4.57 a share, in 1969.

Bank of America Sees Drop's End

By George W. Mitchell, a member of the board of governors. An overt purpose of the change to smaller and more frequent changes of the discount rate is to reduce the "announcement effect" of such changes—to have discount rate changes gradually come to be regarded as relatively unimportant.

Rally Stutters, Stalls in N.Y.; Volume Static

By Vartan G. Vartan NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange's latest prime-rate rally stuttered and finally stalled today, volume keeping to 16 million shares for the second day in a row.

NEWS AND NOTES

Eurodollar Borrowings

Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped by \$227 million in the week ended Dec. 30, following a \$402 million decline the previous week.

Italian Tourist Take Off

In the first ten months of 1970, Italy took in a net 509 billion lire (\$814.4 million) from the tourist trade, down from 625.4 billion lire a year earlier.

Japanese Stock Sales

The Bank of Japan is again accepting applications from foreign investors to buy shares of Sony Corp., Canon Camera and Nippon Optical.

French Saving More

Total savings in France last year reached an all-time record, Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing announced.

Hambros in Insurance

Hambros Bank Ltd. has entered the life insurance field through acquisition of Sapphire Assurance, to begin sales as Hambro Life Assurance on April 1, with capital of \$1 million (\$2.4 million).

Audi-NSU Output Up

Audi-NSU Auto Union AG says it has become West Germany's fourth-largest auto producer, following its parent, Volkswagen, plus Opel and Ford.

Super-Cooled Fuel Under Test Explosions in U.S. Threaten Gas Shipping

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—An unusual, flameless explosion that occurred when government researchers poured liquefied natural gas (LNG) on water may lead to tighter safety regulations for LNG shipments.

couldn't scale up to damaging proportions in a massive spill. Natural gas becomes economic to move by ship when liquefied at minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit, where it occupies about 600 times less space than normally.

New Mutual Fund in U.S. Aims at the Labor Market

By Robert D. Hershey Jr. NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Organized labor, in a move to improve the ability of workers to become capitalists, has created the first mutual fund designed specifically for union members.

At present 11 LNG vessels with a maximum ship capacity of 450,000 barrels are in service worldwide. By 1975, 24 vessels of up to 755,000 barrels capacity each are projected.

AMITALIA FUND S.A. LUXEMBOURG Company Authorized for sale in ITALY New - Independent - Clear Voting Right for all shareholders - Experienced Management - Conservative yet Dynamic

Free Trade Action Urged By Chamber

PARIS, Jan. 7.—A call for a new round of talks aimed at eliminating tariffs on manufactured goods and liberalizing barriers to agricultural trade was issued today by an international group of businessmen.

Egypt Pipe Deal Rejected By Onassis

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Stelios Onassis has declined an Egyptian invitation to share in financing a proposed pipeline to carry some million tons of crude oil a year from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, by-passing the blocked Suez Canal.

AFC watch it go

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data for January 8, 1971, listing various stocks with their prices and volume.

Table of stock market data for January 8, 1971, listing various stocks with their prices and volume.

Table of stock market data for January 8, 1971, listing various stocks with their prices and volume.

This Advertisement does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe to or purchase any Bonds.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

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3 3/4 % 15-year Bonds of 1971, Due January 1, 1986

Issue Price 100 per cent. Interest payable annually on January 1, commencing on January 1, 1972

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Permission to deal in and quotation for the Bonds has been granted by the Commission of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Arrangements are also being made to list the Bonds on the Milan and New York Stock Exchanges.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.



New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page' and 'New Issues'.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices for various goods like wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton, with columns for price and change.

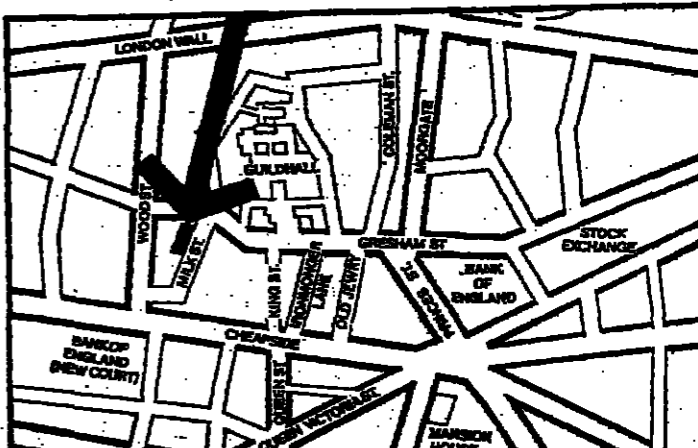
Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange rates for various currencies and commodities.

Eurodollars

Table of Eurodollars market data, including bank names and interest rates.

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Bank Stocks

Table of Bank Stocks prices and changes for various banks.

Market Summary

Table of Market Summary showing most active stocks and their prices.

Down Jones Averages

Table of Down Jones Averages for various market indices.

Standard & Poor's

Table of Standard & Poor's stock prices and changes.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. showing unusual trading activity.

New Highs and Lows

Table of New Highs and Lows for various stocks.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table of Foreign Stock Indexes for various international markets.

Advertisement for Buffalo Gas & Oil Corporation Ltd. featuring a buffalo logo and details about common stock (\$1.00 par value) priced at \$6.00 per share.

Large advertisement for Dunlop and Pirelli tires, featuring the text 'The union of Dunlop and Pirelli has now been approved by shareholders' and 'The Dunlop Company Limited was advised by LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED LONDON'.

European Markets

Table of European stock market closing prices for Amsterdam, Brussels, Dusseldorf, London, and Zurich.

European Gold Markets

Table of European gold market prices for London, Zurich, and other locations.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund closing prices for various funds including American Mutual, Canadian Mutual, and others.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock market closing prices for various companies and indices.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Large table of American stock exchange trading data, including stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal stock market closing prices for various companies.

One Dollar

Table of exchange rates for various currencies against the US dollar.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of international mutual fund closing prices for various global funds.

REISS & CO. BANKERS

Text block for Reiss & Co. Bankers, including contact information and services offered.

ADVERTISMENT

Advertisement for Dreyfus Fund Inc., featuring a logo and promotional text.

NEW HIGH YIELD

Advertisement for a high-yield investment fund, highlighting a 7.18% return.

British-American Bank

Advertisement for British-American Bank, listing services and branch locations.

U.S. dollar per ounce

Table of gold prices in U.S. dollars per ounce for various locations and time periods.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for Stock, High, Low, Last, Net Change, and Div. Includes sections for (Continued from preceding page), O, P, S, and T.

Table of International Stock Exchange Trading with columns for Stock, High, Low, Last, Net Change, and Div. Includes sections for W-Y-Z and V.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of International Bonds Traded in Europe with columns for Bond Name, Price, and Yield.

REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Real Estate & Business Opportunities advertisement featuring 'INVEST NOW play later' and 'homesites' with contact information for Grand Bahama Properties Ltd.

Large advertisement for Herald Tribune subscription, featuring the headline 'On a 6-month subscription you save \$6.00 to \$21.00' and a 25% discount for new subscribers.

Advertisement for USINOR (Union Siderurgique du Nord et de l'Est de la France) offering shares with an increase of capital.

Advertisement for MODEL, ROLAND & Co., INC. featuring 'International Stock Price Indices' and 'For the Investor who requires a worldwide viewpoint'.

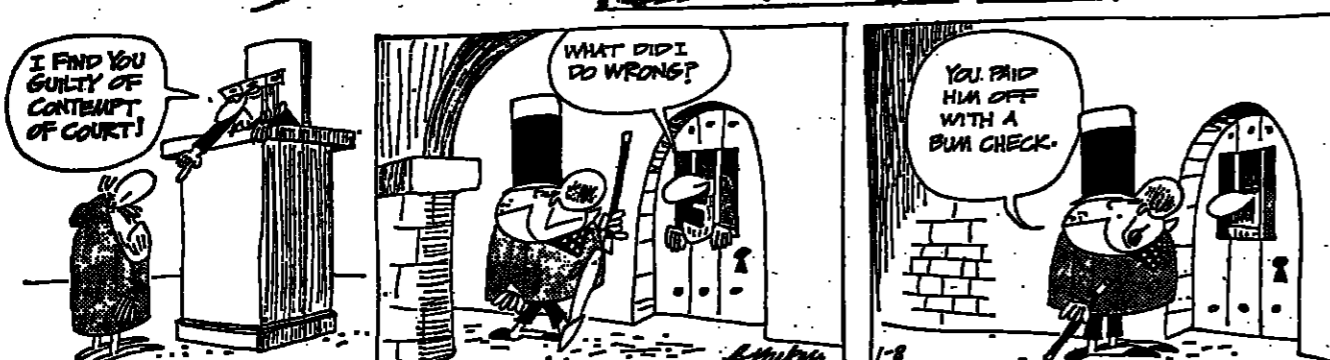
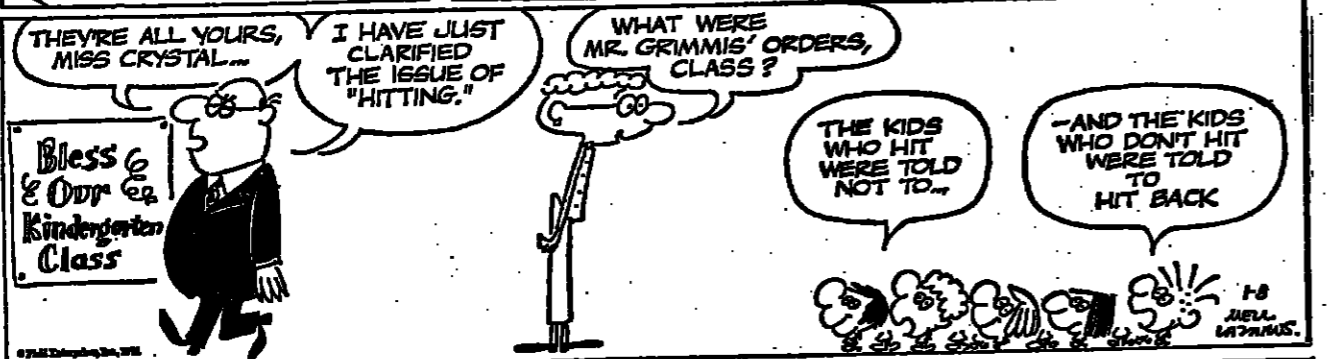
Advertisement for MODERN OFFICES FOR RENT in ROME AND MILAN, highlighting fully furnished office spaces.

Advertisement for INDUSTRIAL LAND near Dulles International Airport, offering prime sites for development.

Advertisement for two 14th century buildings for sale in Amsterdam, located on the Canal.

Advertisement for a RESIDENCE in the Center of Como Lake, offering a villa with a large garden.

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Trustcott

A safe lead is usually called for against six no-trump, the contract reached by the North-South partnership on the diagrammed deal, so West was led for a finesse. This carried a useful inference for South: The avoidance of the other possible suits indicated that West was more likely than not to have the missing high cards outside diamonds.

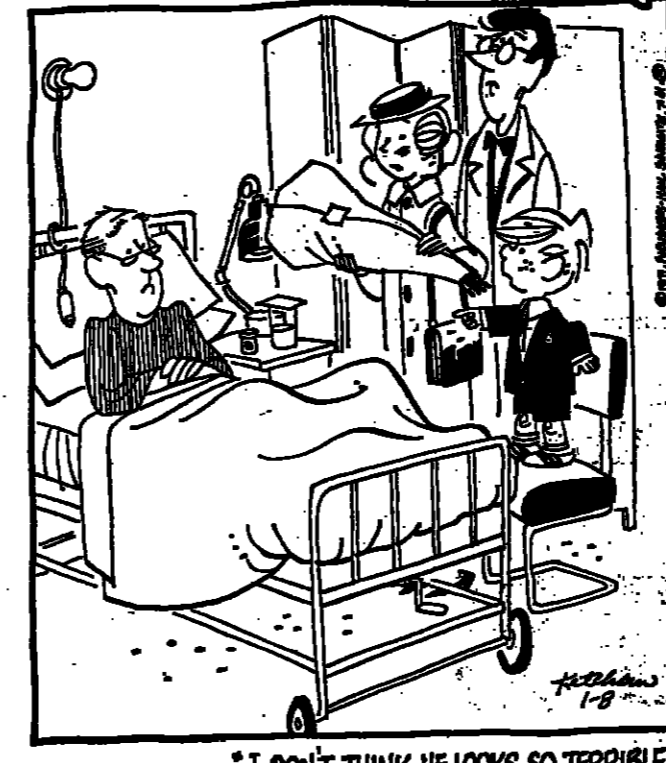
A losing finesse would have resulted in disaster, for three minor-suit winners would have been left stranded in the dummy. But South had the courage of his convictions. He finessed the club ten and made the slam, earning a big reward in match-points.

Table with columns for North (D), West, East, and South, listing card counts and suit symbols.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West Pass Pass 2♣ Pass 3♦ Pass 3NT Pass 4♣ Pass 4♠ Pass 6NT. West led the diamond nine.

Table titled 'Solution to Previous Puzzle' with a grid of letters and words.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

SHAKESPEARE'S LIVES By S. Schoenbaum. Oxford. 236 pp. \$12.50. SHAKESPEARE By Anthony Burgess. Knopf. 272 pp. \$17.50. Reviewed by Thomas Lask.

WITHOUT writing a life of his own, S. Schoenbaum, a scholar from Northwestern, has in a massive act of synthesis shown how others have written theirs. His book is a progress not only through the facts connected with Shakespeare's life but also through all the works that used of them. For the man interested in the subject at all, his book will be a holiday, a marvelous excursion into the world of scholars, near-scholars, frauds, forgers, eccentrics of all kinds and a great many decent people held together by the power of the poet's genius. The man who never reads the Shakespeare Quarterly or the Shakespeare Survey or who has never put a foot into the Folger or Huntington Libraries will be thankful to meet dozens of unknown and little-known figures who have written indignantly or outrageously about the poet.

Each age saw in the poet the reflection of its own values. The 18th century was repelled by his crudities. But they in him a anyway... Mr. Burgess's usual style is written in Mr. Burgess's usual style. Only he, the book would refer to the candidates for the Dark Lady of the sonnets as migrants, thus employing the Latin sources of both words. His book is a scintillating pendant to Mr. Schoenbaum's heroic centrepiece.

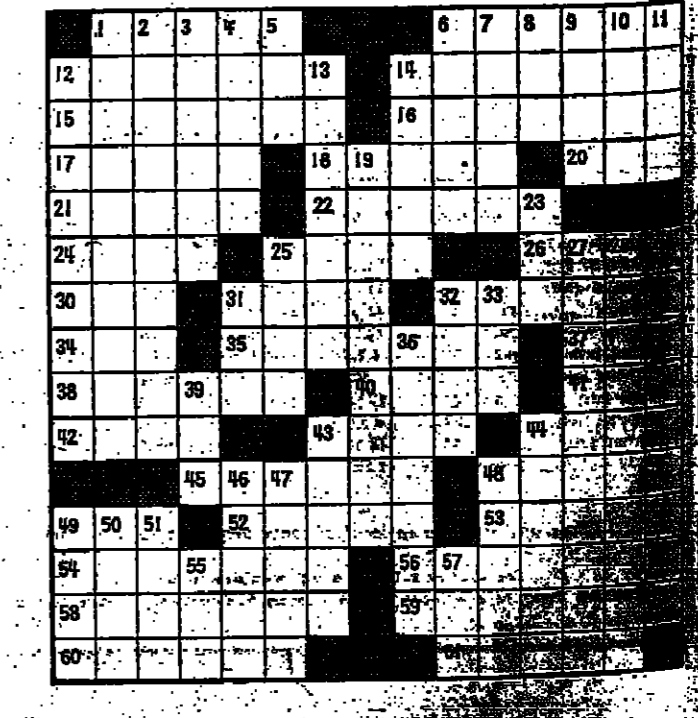
Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

Table titled 'Best Sellers' with columns for 'The New York Times' and 'Last Week on list', listing various books and their sales figures.

CROSSWORD

CROSSWORD - By Will Went. ACROSS: 1 The Kid, 2 Unpretentious, 3 French money, 4 More untrifled, 5 Star in Scorpio, 6 Apprentice, 7 Rural crossing, 8 Pamphlet, 9 Soul, 10 Reprinted, 11 Instances, 12 More unearthy, 13 Pasha and Baba, 14 Ski lift, 15 European river, 16 Perfumed, 17 Bismarck city, 18 Nature goddess, 19 Call - day, 20 Comfort, 21 Herb's predecessor, 22 Rejected, 23 even keel, 24 Soprano Stignani, 25 Field, 26 Uniform, 27 Bring to bay, 28 New's big, 29 Spanish Stephen, 30 Belle or Ringo, 31 Purpess, 32 Plunder, 33 Trampled, 34 Slow down, 35 Cave details, 36 Banished, 37 Red Baron, 38 for one, 39 Sib, 40 Longing, 41 Ballroom favorite, 42 Cereal plant, 43 Abrasive stuff, 44 Entry at, 45 Longchamp, 46 Hang suspended, 47 Ward off, 48 "I warned you", 49 Zanussi, 50 Man's nickname, 51 Insult, 52 and all, 53 Cover.



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. ORFUR, SPAWM, COABEN, FEYGI. SHE FLUNKED THE COURSE IN PALM READING BECAUSE SHE COULDN'T DO THIS. Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here. (Answers tomorrow)

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